

XV OTHERS

Project Title: INTRODUCTION OF LARGE SCALE INTEGRATION TO PHILIPPINE INSTRUMENTATION

Name and Address of Principal Investigator: Francisco Glover, S.J.,
Ateneo de Davao, Davao City

Description of the Project: Survey of methods of introducing LSI and conduct of pilot development project to assess local viability

Project Cost and Source of Funding: ₱ 35,000.00
National Research Council of the Philippines

Cooperating Agencies: none

Date Started: October 1978

Duration or Expected Date of Completion: two years

Present Status of Project: in progress

Project Title: SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF ILOILO AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT

Name & Address of Principal Investigator: Walden S. Rio — CPU, Iloilo City

Description of the Project: With the expansion and proposed improvement of Iloilo Airport, a socio-economic study was undertaken to determine what would be the social and economic benefits of the people from this improvement.

Project Cost and Source of Funding: AID, NEDA, PCED

Date Started: January 1, 1979

Duration or Expected Date of Completion: 8 months but was extended to 9 months

Date of Completion (for completed projects): September 31, 1975
(Phase I only)

Present Status of Project: Phase II was terminated because of lack of improvement on Iloilo Airport

Other Relevant Information: The ESIA/WID was a ₱ 30,000,000 research project undertaken by Philippine Government and AID to determine socio-economic effects of various government projects. The research project was divided into four categories and Iloilo Airport was one of the 19 under the micro category which was under supervision of PCED.

Project Title: THE PREDICTIVE VALIDITY OF THE ADMISSION CRITERIA IN THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING OF PABLO BORBON MEMORIAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Name and Address of Principal Investigator: Lucena M. Dimaano
Alupay, Rosario, Batangas

Description of the Project: This study was made to determine the predictive validity of the admission criteria in the school of engineering of

Pablo Borbon Memorial Institute of Technology for the school year 1978 — 1979.

Specifically, this study sought to answer the following questions:

1. What relationships exist between each of the admission criteria, EPSAT scores, fourth year high school average grade, NCEE percentile score and overall ratings of the admission and
 - a) each of the subject grades in first year, first semester engineering and
 - b) first semester weighted average grade?
2. Are these relationships significant?
3. Which of the admission criteria show high predictive validity?

The subjects involved were 200 students selected at random by simple random sampling by the use of the Table of Random Numbers from 315 college freshmen enrolled in engineering in the first semester at the PBMIT during the school year 1978 — 1979.

There were thirteen variables treated: four predictor variables such as EPSAT Scores, Fourth Year High School Average Grades, NCEE Percentile Score and Overall Ratings of the admission criteria and nine criterion variables such as final grades in Mathematics III, Mathematics 110, Chemistry III, Chemistry III L, Physics III, Physics III L, English III, Drawing III and weighted average grade.

The statistical measure used in data analysis was the Pearson Product Moment Correlation computed at the U.P. Computer Center. To test the significance level of each r the t -test was applied.

The study disclosed the following findings:

1. There were significant positive substantial relationships between the EPSAT scores and the weighted average grade and Physics III L; significant positive but low relationships with Mathematics III, Mathematics 110, Chemistry III, Chemistry III L, Physics III, and English III; and insignificant relationship with Drawing III.
2. A significant positive substantial relationship existed between the fourth year high school average grade and the weighted average grade and significant positive but low relationships with each of the subject grades used as criterion variables.
3. Between the NCEE ratings and the criterion variables, a significant positive substantial relationships existed with weighted average grade and significant positive low relationship with each of the subject grades except that for drawing where the relationship was negligible.
4. As regards the relationship between the overall rating and

the criterion variables, significant positive substantial relationships were found to exist with the weighted average grade; Mathematics III, Chemistry III, Physics III, Physics III L; significant positive relationship with Drawing III.

Conclusions: Based on the findings, the following conclusions are hereby presented:

1. The EPSAT is a good predictor of weighted average grade and Physics III L, a poor predictor of Mathematics III, Mathematics 110, Chemistry III, Chemistry III L, Physics III, and English III but not a predictor of Drawing III.

2. The fourth year high school average grade and the NCEE are good predictors of weighted average but poor predictors of the subject grades used as the criterion variables.

3. The overall ratings of the three above-mentioned admission criteria were considered good predictors of Mathematics III, Chemistry III, Physics III, Physics III L, and the weighted average but poor predictors of Mathematics 110 Chemistry III L, English III and Drawing III.

4. The EPSAT scores, fourth year high school average and the NCEE percentile scores when each was used as a single predictor cannot be relied upon in predicting academic success in first year engineering subjects. As far as single predictors are concerned, none of the admission criteria when used singly.

Project Cost: ₱3500.00

Source of Funding: Personal

Cooperating Agencies: The PBMIT College of Engineering

Date Started: June, 1978

Duration or Expected Date of Completion: one school year (1978 — 1979)

Date of Completion: March 1979

Present Status of Project: Completed

Other Relevant Information: Predictive validity is a quantitative concept. If it can be shown that there is a high correlation between the criterial for admission and the student's achievement in terms of final grades in the academic subjects identified for this study, then an objective measure for ensuring that the failure rate may be reduced is validity established. In this sense, wastage in manpower, and fiscal resources resulting from a high attrition rate that is caused by inferior performance may be prevented. Viewed in this context, the study gains significance in the growing concern for establishing congruence between the students' mental equipment and the demands of the college environment. Thus the adoption of the existing criteria will be further strengthened.

If, however, the finding will show low correlation then the administration may decide to revise, modify or rescind the existing criteria.

From the psychological standpoint, the students themselves, aware of their potentials for success, will be able to set realistic goals for themselves. Should the student fail to achieve their levels of performance as predicted, then appropriate guidance services can be extended to them.

More than just an objective measure for administrative convenience in processing applicants for admission, this study on the predictive validity of the admission criteria in the school of engineering at the Pablo Borbon Memorial Institute of Technology will provide insight for crucial decisions for administrators, the faculty, the guidance counselors and the students.

Project Title: AN EDUCATIONAL INNOVATION: THE ILOILO SCHOOL OF ARTS AND TRADES EXTENSION SCHOOLS

Name and Address of Principal Investigator: Laurencio P. Hualde

Description of the Project: This project is intended to assist the community people in rural extension schools to improve their socio-economic life in terms of pulling together the human and material resources of the Iloilo School of Arts and Trades and the rural people to indulge in skill development project directed towards the improvement of the socio-economic life of the people.

The rural extension schools are provided by the Iloilo School of Arts and Trades student-teachers with expertise in bamboo craft/cococraft in the vicinity of the extension schools. Every Friday of the week, the student-teachers teach non-formal classes for out-of-school youths and adults.

During the first two years of operation, skills training in bamboo craft/coco-craft is being conducted in the extension schools composed of 5 barangay high schools in the province of Guimaras.

After the last two years of the extension program, entrepreneuring will be conducted much as providing market for the bamboo articles made by the trainees.

The program started last June, 1979 and now on its second year of operation wherein skill training is the main emphasis.

Aside from the student teams enjoined in extension schools, the members of the extension school committee who are experts in bamboo craft are enjoined to work with the student-teachers at least twice a month. They conducted skill demonstration on bamboo craft operation and processings of materials.

With regards to marketing the products, the NACIDA handles the operations and also the BLISS MARK Corporation which emphasizes one product line for export to other countries.

Project Cost and Sources of Funding:

1. Preparation of Memo of Agreement between ISAT and the Rural Extension Schools P1,000.00
 2. Expenses on Transportation including fare and gasoline to extension schools 4,000.00
 3. Expenses on additional facilities 1,000.00
- Total Initial Expenses for 1979-80 P6,000.00

Cooperating Agencies: NACIDA, BLISS MARK CORPORATION, MSSD

Date Started: June, 1980

Date of Completion (for completed projects): 1983

Date of Completion or Expected Date of Completion: 1983

Present Status of the Project: On-going project presently emphasizing on skill development in bamboo craft for rural people.